

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2003-197546  
 (43)Date of publication of application : 11.07.2003

(51)Int.CI. H01L 21/205  
 C23C 16/458  
 H01L 21/26

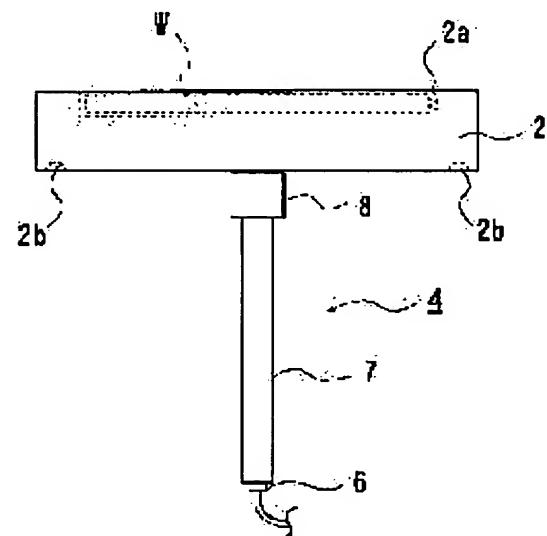
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## (54) THERMAL TREATMENT EQUIPMENT AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SILICON EPITAXIAL WAFER

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide thermal treatment equipment that can form a thin film having a good film-thickness distribution by reducing the unevenness in the temperature distribution of a susceptor in the course of heat treatment, and to provide a method of manufacturing silicon epitaxial wafer.

**SOLUTION:** The thermal treatment equipment 100 is provided with a thermal treatment vessel containing the susceptor 2 on which a spot facing 2a is formed for placing a wafer W and a temperature measuring means 4 which measures the temperature of the susceptor 2, and a heating device 5 which heats the wafer W placed on the susceptor 2. The rear surface of the susceptor 2 corresponding to the position of the spot facing 2a is formed in a flat surface. In addition, the temperature measuring means 4 is constituted by putting a silicon carbide-made cap 8 on the measuring section 6d of a thermocouple 6. The means 4 is arranged on the rear surface side of the susceptor 2 at a distance of about 0.5 mm from the rear surface.



### LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]	03.09.2002
[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]	
[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]	
[Date of final disposal for application]	
[Patent number]	3514254
[Date of registration]	23.01.2004
[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]	
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]	

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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] The susceptor in which the spot facing which lays a silicon single crystal wafer was formed, In the heat treatment container which has the thermocouple which measures the temperature of the susceptor concerned inside, the heating apparatus which heats the silicon single crystal wafer laid in said susceptor, and the thermal treatment equipment with which it has \*\* It is the thermal treatment equipment characterized by preparing for the location which, as for said susceptor, the rear face of said susceptor corresponding to said spot facing location is formed evenly, the test section of said thermocouple is covered by the covering member, and this covering member is non-contact [ said / susceptor and non-contact ], and approaches.

[Claim 2] The test section of said thermocouple is a thermal treatment equipment according to claim 1 characterized by being covered by the covering member which has the heat conductivity more than said susceptor.

[Claim 3] The test section of said thermocouple is a thermal treatment equipment according to claim 1 characterized by being covered by the covering member formed by silicon carbide.

[Claim 4] Said thermocouple is a thermal treatment equipment according to claim 1 which interpolation is carried out to the protecting tube formed by silicon carbide, and is characterized by preparing for the location which this protecting tube is non-contact [ said / susceptor and non-contact ], and approaches.

[Claim 5] Said susceptor is a thermal treatment equipment according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by being single wafer processing.

[Claim 6] The manufacture approach of the silicon epitaxial wafer characterized by laying a silicon single crystal wafer in the susceptor in a thermal treatment equipment according to claim 1 to 5, and performing vapor growth of a silicon single crystal thin film to it on the main front face of said silicon single crystal wafer.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]**

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of the thermal treatment equipment for processing thin film formation etc. to a silicon wafer, and a silicon epitaxial wafer.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The thermal treatment equipment for making thin films, such as a silicon epitaxial layer and an oxide film, form on the main front face of a silicon single crystal wafer (it is hereafter indicated as a wafer) is equipped with the heating apparatus which consists of a heat treatment container of the translucency which equipped the interior with the susceptor for laying a wafer, a halogen lamp formed in the perimeter of a heat treatment container, and is constituted. As such a thermal treatment equipment, two or more spot facing is formed so that two or more wafers can be laid in the single-wafer-processing thermal treatment equipment which processes one wafer at a time, and a susceptor at once, and thermal treatment equipments, such as a cylinder (barrel) mold which heat-treats to two or more wafers at coincidence, or a pancake mold, etc. are known.

[0003] When forming a thin film in a wafer with this thermal treatment equipment, a wafer is arranged on the spot facing formed on the main front face of a susceptor, and a wafer is heated to predetermined temperature with heating apparatus. And a thin film is made to form on a wafer main front face by formation of silicon material gas, dopant gas, and an oxide film by formation of for example, a silicon epitaxial layer in a heat treatment container by supplying oxygen gas etc. by predetermined time and the predetermined flow rate (material gas for thin film formation).

[0004] In heat treatment to such a wafer, since the formation rate of a thin film also changes with whenever [ stoving temperature / of a wafer ] with the presentation and flow rate of gas which are supplied in a heat treatment container, the temperature management under heat treatment is needed. Then, thermometry means, such as a thermocouple, are established in a heat treatment container, and temperature in heat treatment is controlled. For example, in the thermal treatment equipment of single wafer processing, as shown in drawing 7, hollow 102b for thermocouple insertion is formed in the rear face of a susceptor 102, the edge of test-section 104a of the thermocouple 104 covered with this hollow 102b with the protecting tube made from a quartz etc. is inserted, and it is acting as the monitor of the temperature in heat treatment.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] since [ as mentioned above, ] a difference produces thin film formation to a wafer at a formation rate with temperature -- under heat treatment -- the temperature distribution within a wafer side -- abbreviation -- being maintained at a uniform condition is desirable. However, if the above hollow 102b for thermocouple insertion is formed in the rear face of the susceptor 2 corresponding to the location of spot facing 102a which lays a wafer as shown in drawing 7, the thickness of spot facing 102a will become thin in the part of hollow 102b. In a susceptor, since it is in the inclination for temperature to become low compared with the part where the part where thickness is thin is thick, from a perimeter, temperature will become low and nonuniformity will produce the part of this hollow 102b in the temperature distribution of spot facing 102a.

[0006] When nonuniformity arises in the temperature distribution of spot facing, nonuniformity arises also in the temperature distribution of the wafer laid in the spot facing concerned, thin film \*\*\*\*\* becomes slow and the thickness of the thin film formed in a wafer serves as an ununiformity in the part where temperature is low. Since it also becomes the cause that the yield in the case of manufacturing a semiconductor device etc. with the wafer concerned as thickness is uneven falls, it is not desirable.

[0007] The technical problem of this invention is offering the manufacture approach of the thermal

treatment equipment which can obtain the wafer with which the good thin film of thickness distribution was formed by the temperature distribution of the wafer laid in spot facing serving as abbreviation homogeneity, and a silicon epitaxial wafer.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The susceptor in which the spot facing (2a) in which the 1st means by this invention lays [1] silicon-single-crystal wafer (W) was formed (2), The heat treatment container which has the thermocouple (6) which measures the temperature of the susceptor concerned inside (1), [2] In the heating apparatus (5) which heats the silicon single crystal wafer laid in said susceptor, and the thermal treatment equipment (100) with which it has \*\* said susceptor The rear face of said susceptor corresponding to said spot facing location is formed evenly, the test section of said thermocouple is covered by the covering member, and it is characterized by preparing for the location which this covering member is non-contact [ said / susceptor and non-contact ], and approaches.

[0009] Here, in order to measure the temperature of a susceptor, without a thermocouple contacting a wrap covering member to a susceptor as preparing for the approaching location, I hear that a covering member is made to approach a susceptor and it has it, and it is.

[0010] According to invention of the 1st means, the hollow for thermocouple insertion is not formed in the rear face of the susceptor corresponding to a spot facing location, but the rear face of a susceptor is formed evenly, and since the thickness of a spot facing location is abbreviation homogeneity, it can prevent that the nonuniformity of unnecessary temperature distribution arises in spot facing in heat treatment. Therefore, whenever [ Men internal temperature / of the wafer laid in spot facing at the time of heat treatment ], the nonuniformity of distribution becomes small and can perform uniform thin film formation etc. by the wafer top.

[0011] The 2nd means by this invention is characterized by covering the test section (6d) of said thermocouple (6) by the covering member which has the heat conductivity more than said susceptor (2) in the thermal treatment equipment (100) of the 1st means.

[0012] According to the 2nd means, since a covering member is heated like a susceptor in the case of heat-treatment by covering the test section of a thermocouple by the covering member which has the heat conductivity more than a susceptor, even if the hollow for thermocouple insertion is not formed in the rear face of a susceptor, the thermometry value which reflects susceptor temperature with a thermocouple can be acquired. Therefore, since the monitor of the susceptor temperature can be appropriately carried out in case it heat-treats with a thermal treatment equipment, it can heat-treat appropriately to a wafer.

[0013] The 3rd means by this invention is characterized by covering the test section (6d) of said thermocouple (6) by the covering member (cap 8) formed by silicon carbide (SiC) in the thermal treatment equipment (100) of the 1st means.

[0014] Since the test section of a thermocouple is covered by the covering member formed by silicon carbide according to the 3rd means, in the case of heat-treatment, the test section of a thermocouple is heated with a susceptor and the thermometry value reflecting susceptor temperature can be acquired.

Therefore, in a thermal treatment equipment, the monitor of the susceptor temperature can be carried out appropriately, and it can heat-treat appropriately to a wafer.

[0015] In the thermal treatment equipment of the 1st means, interpolation of said thermocouple is carried out to the protecting tube formed by silicon carbide, and the 4th means of this invention is characterized by preparing for the location which this protecting tube is non-contact [ said / susceptor and non-contact ], and approaches.

[0016] According to the 4th means, interpolation of the thermocouple is carried out to the protecting tube formed by silicon carbide, and it is covered with the protecting tube on which the test section of a thermocouple acts as a covering member. When this protecting tube is heated with a susceptor in heat treatment and temperature rises promptly, the measured value which reflects susceptor temperature with a thermocouple can be obtained. Therefore, in the case of heat treatment by the thermal treatment equipment, the monitor of the susceptor temperature can be carried out appropriately, and it can heat-treat appropriately to a wafer.

[0017] Moreover, the 5th means by this invention is applying to the thermal treatment equipment (100) equipped with the susceptor of single wafer processing for the configuration of a publication at either [ said ] the 1st - the 4th means.

[0018] In the susceptor of a single-wafer-processing thermal treatment equipment, when the large wafer of a path is laid, a wafer occupies most susceptor main front faces. In order to make the temperature distribution of this wafer into abbreviation homogeneity, when the installation location of a wafer tends to be avoided, a

hollow tends to be formed in a susceptor rear face, a thermocouple tends to be inserted and it is going to perform a thermometry, temperature will be measured by the periphery of a susceptor. When it does in this way, since it must make it the configuration which a thermocouple also rotates with a susceptor in order for the susceptor itself to usually rotate in heat treatment, and not only an exact thermometry is difficult, but [ since it is easy to be influenced of surrounding ambient temperature, ] the configuration of equipment becomes complicated, in a susceptor periphery, it is not desirable. Then, if the thermal treatment equipment of single wafer processing is equipped with said 4th configuration of the 1st - a means, while being able to make the temperature distribution of the wafer installation location of a susceptor into abbreviation homogeneity in heat treatment, since a thermometry can be performed appropriately, it is suitable. Moreover, since the fall of the yield of a product can be controlled with a single-wafer-processing thermal treatment equipment since the good thin film of thickness distribution can be suitably formed in the large wafer of a path, and productivity can be raised by it, it is desirable.

[0019] Moreover, the 6th means is the manufacture approach of the silicon epitaxial wafer characterized by laying a silicon single crystal wafer in the susceptor in a thermal treatment equipment given in either [ said ] the 1st - the 5th means, and performing vapor growth of a silicon single crystal thin film to it on the main front face of said silicon single crystal wafer.

[0020] In the 6th means, the thickness of a spot facing part with the thermal treatment equipment formed in abbreviation homogeneity by forming evenly the rear face of the susceptor corresponding to a spot facing location whenever [ Men internal temperature / of the wafer laid since it will be prevented that nonuniformity arises in the temperature distribution in spot facing, if it heat-treats to a wafer and a silicon single crystal thin film is formed ] -- distribution -- nonuniformity -- small -- a wafer top -- abbreviation -- thin film formation can be performed by uniform thickness. Moreover, by carrying out interpolation to the protecting tube with which it is covered by the covering member which the test section of a thermocouple is covered by the covering member which has the heat conductivity more than a susceptor, or is formed by silicon carbide, or a thermocouple is formed by silicon carbide, with a thermocouple, the thermometry value reflecting susceptor temperature is acquired and the monitor of the susceptor temperature can be carried out appropriately. Therefore, in heat treatment, temperature control can be performed suitably, and the silicon single crystal thin film of desired thickness can be made to form suitably on a wafer.

[0021]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to drawing.

[Gestalt of the 1st operation] The outline block diagram of the thermal treatment equipment 100 of single wafer processing is shown in drawing 1 as an example of the thermal treatment equipment of this invention. This thermal treatment equipment 100 is equipment which performs one processing accompanied by heating of vapor phase epitaxial growth, formation of an oxide film, etc. at a time on the main front face of substrates, such as for example, a silicon single crystal wafer (wafer W). A thermal treatment equipment 100 is mainly equipped with the heat treatment container 1, the susceptor 2 for laying Wafer W, the support means 3 supporting a susceptor 2, the thermometry means 4, and the heating apparatus 5 grade for heating Wafer W, and is constituted.

[0022] The heat treatment container 1 is for heat-treating by arranging Wafer W on the interior, and the top wall 1a and bottom wall 1b are formed with the quartz of translucency. Moreover, gas supply opening 1c for supplying reactant gas in the heat treatment container 1 and 1d of gas exhaust which makes gas discharge from the heat treatment container 1 are formed in the side attachment wall of the heat treatment container 1.

[0023] The interior of the heat treatment container 1 is equipped with a susceptor 2, coating of the silicon carbide (SiC) is carried out to graphite, and it is formed in it. Spot facing 2a of the approximate circle form for laying Wafer W is formed in the main front face of a susceptor 2. The support means 3 branches to a radial towards the slanting upper part from the revolving shaft 3 (the rotation driving means which is not illustrated is connected with the revolving shaft 3) which sets caudad and extends in the vertical direction and the revolving-shaft 3 upper-limit section of a susceptor 2, is looked like [ spoke 3b to which the point supports susceptor 2 inferior surface of tongue ], and is more nearly mainly constituted. Crevice 2b is formed in the part in contact with the spoke 3b point of the support means 3 in the rear face of a susceptor 2. By invagination of the spoke 3b point being carried out to this crevice 2b, a susceptor 2 is fixed on the support means 3.

[0024] By the way, when the difference was in the thickness of a susceptor 2 in spot facing 2a and it is heated, compared with a thick part, temperature becomes low, and the part where thickness is thin affects processing of thin film formation to the wafer W laid in spot facing 2a etc. In making flat the rear face of the

susceptor 2 corresponding to the location of spot facing 2a and forming a slot, a hollow, etc. in this rear face from this, it makes it the range (so small that the nonuniformity of the temperature distribution of spot facing 2a does not cause trouble to heat treatment) which does not affect heat treatment to Wafer W. As range of the depth of such a hollow etc., what is necessary is just 1mm or less. That is, if the depth of the hollow formed in the rear face of a susceptor 2 is 1mm or less, it will be considered that it is flat. It forms outside the location of spot facing 2a, and is made for nonuniformity not to arise in the temperature distribution of spot facing 2a about said crevice 2b.

[0025] The thermometry means 4 does not act as the monitor of the temperature at the time of heat-treating to Wafer W, and in order to obtain the measured value which is the location which does not cause trouble to heat treatment of Wafer W, and reflected the temperature of Wafer W as much as possible, the rear-face side of the susceptor 2 corresponding to the center position of spot facing 2a is equipped with it in the location which are this susceptor 2 and non-contact, and approaches. In a thermal treatment equipment 100, it has the thermometry means 4 between the rear face of a susceptor 2, and the support means 3. The schematic diagram in which drawing 2 showed the susceptor 2 and the thermometry means 4, and drawing 3 are the block diagrams showing the thermometry means 4 in part in a cross section. The thermometry means 4 is put on the upper part of the wrap protecting tube 7 and the protecting tube 7 in the perimeter of a thermocouple 6 and a thermocouple, it is equipped with 6d of test sections of a thermocouple 6, and the wrap cap 8 is constituted in them.

[0026] A thermocouple 6 is equipped with platinum wire 6a, platinum-rhodium-alloy line 6b, and insulating-tube 6c made from ceramic c that wraps these two metal wires, and 6d of test sections which the edge of platinum wire 6a and platinum-rhodium-alloy line 6b exposes is formed in the point of insulating-tube 6c.

[0027] The protecting tube 7 is tubing made from a quartz with which the upper limit section was blockaded, it interpolates a thermocouple 6 so that the perimeter of insulating-tube 6c of a thermocouple 6 and 6d of test sections may be covered, and it protects a thermocouple 6. It is the member formed by silicon carbide (SiC), and the cap 8 (covering member) is formed in the wrap configuration in the perimeter of an edge of the protecting tube 7 in which 6d of test sections of a thermocouple 6 is located.

[0028] The thermometry means 4 makes a susceptor side the edge by the side of 6d of test sections, and the rear-face side (the gestalt of this operation under) of a susceptor 2 is equipped with it. In that case, few clearances are prepared among these so that the edge of the cap 8 by the side of 6d of test sections and the rear face of a susceptor 2 may not contact. It is because it will be in the same condition as the case where thickness of a susceptor is thickened, the temperature of a susceptor 2 will become high in the part concerned in the case of heat treatment and nonuniformity will arise in temperature distribution in the part concerned, if a susceptor 2 and cap 8 contact. On the other hand, if the distance of a susceptor 2 and cap 8 is large, since it will become difficult to acquire the thermometry value reflecting the temperature of Wafer W, the location close to a susceptor 2 is equipped with the thermometry means 4. As spacing prepared between the rear face of a susceptor 2, and cap 8, it is so desirable that it is more near. Spacing of a susceptor 2 and cap 8 is set to about 0.5mm with the gestalt of this operation.

[0029] Heating apparatus 5 consists of halogen lamps etc., is formed in the upper part of the heat treatment container 2, and a lower part, respectively, is irradiated from the outside of the heat treatment container 1 to a susceptor 2 by upper heating apparatus 5a and downward heating apparatus 5b, and heats a susceptor 2 and Wafer W with the radiant heat.

[0030] In addition, the thermal treatment equipment 100 is equipped with the gas supply section (illustration abbreviation) for supplying various reactant gas, carrier gas, etc. in the heat treatment container 1 by a predetermined presentation and the flow rate. The gas supply line prolonged from this gas supply section is connected to gas supply opening 1c of the heat treatment container 1.

[0031] The heat treatment approach by this heat treatment measure 100 is explained. First, with heating apparatus 5, where Wafer W is laid in spot facing 2a formed in the main front face of the susceptor 2 in the heat treatment container 1, while rotating a susceptor 2, it heats so that Wafer W may become predetermined temperature. the temperature of Wafer W detects the temperature of the part concerned with the thermometry means 4 allotted to the rear-face side of a susceptor 2 -- indirect -- measuring -- the monitor between heat treatment processes -- it carries out. And reactant gas is circulated by the predetermined flow rate and presentation in the direction of 1d of gas exhaust from the gas supply opening 1c side so that gas may flow on the main front face of Wafer W. For example, in the case of the silicon epitaxial stratification, in oxide film formation, oxygen gas etc. is supplied for silicon material gas (for example, dichlorosilane, trichlorosilane, etc.), dopant gas, etc. by etching again on the wafer which heated hydrogen chloride gas etc.

with carrier gas, such as hydrogen gas. Processing of thin film formation of a silicon epitaxial layer, an oxide film, etc., etching, etc. is performed on the main front face of Wafer W by the mixed gas of this reactant gas and carrier gas. In addition, whenever [ stoving temperature ], if a presentation and flow rate of the gas to circulate, circulation time amount, etc. are the property of the thin film considered as a request, thickness, or etching, they will set up etching thickness etc. suitably for every processing.

[0032] Since according to the above thermal treatment equipment 100 the rear face of the susceptor 2 corresponding to the location of spot facing 2a is formed evenly and the location which is non-contact and approached the susceptor 2 is equipped with cap 8, in case it heat-treats, it is prevented that the nonuniformity of temperature distribution arises in a susceptor 2, and the temperature of a susceptor 2 is measured. Therefore, since the nonuniformity of distribution can become small and can heat-treat to homogeneity by Wafer W top whenever [ Men internal temperature / of the wafer W laid in spot facing 2a ], for example by manufacture of a silicon epitaxial wafer, a silicon single crystal thin film can be formed by more uniform thickness.

[0033] Moreover, since silicon carbide is about 31W/(m·K) and both values are similar to graphite of thermal conductivity being about 40W/(m·K) in 1000 degrees C, in the case of heat treatment, cap 8 is heated with a susceptor 2 by heating apparatus 5, it becomes a susceptor 2 and the same temperature as abbreviation, and 6d of test sections can detect the thermometry value reflecting the temperature of a susceptor 2. Therefore, in the heating process of heat treatment, the temperature measured with a thermocouple 6 can follow in footsteps of temperature fluctuation of a susceptor 2, and can carry out the monitor of the temperature of a susceptor 2 appropriately. Therefore, a heat treatment process can be controlled appropriately and forming the thin film of the thickness of a request to Wafer W in homogeneity etc. can heat-treat suitably.

[0034] Furthermore, when a thermal treatment equipment 100 is single wafer processing, although the thermometry means 4 is located in the center of rotation, since it does not need to form the hollow for thermocouple insertion in the rear face of the susceptor 2 corresponding to the center of rotation, i.e., a wafer W core, it can make abbreviation homogeneity thickness of a spot facing 2a part. Consequently, since the thin field of thickness is not formed in the core of a thin film but a thin film with more good thickness distribution can be formed, it becomes [ to suppress the yield fall of a product or to raise productivity ] possible and is suitable.

[0035] moreover -- according to the manufacture approach of a silicon epitaxial wafer that a thermal treatment equipment 100 performs vapor growth of a silicon epitaxial layer (silicon single crystal thin film) to Wafer W -- whenever [ field internal temperature ] -- distribution -- abbreviation -- since it can heat-treat acting [ can heat Wafer W so that it may become uniform, and ] as the monitor of the temperature of a susceptor 2 appropriately with the thermometry means 4, thickness distribution of the silicon single crystal thin film formed in Wafer W becomes good. Therefore, the fall of the yield of the product manufactured using Wafer W is also suppressed, and it is suitable.

[0036] In addition, if silicon carbide coating is capped to graphite like a susceptor (covering member) and is formed in it as a modification of the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, it can have the same thermal conductivity as a susceptor. Moreover, if a cap is formed with an aluminium alloy or copper, a cap can have thermal conductivity higher than the graphite which constitutes a susceptor. Since these caps can have the thermal conductivity more than a susceptor, in the case of heat treatment, they are heated with a susceptor and can indicate the same temperature transition to be a susceptor substantially.

[0037] Moreover, as other modifications of the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, the wrap protecting tube itself is formed for a thermocouple by silicon carbide, or it forms for the material which has the same thermal conductivity as a susceptor and abbreviation, or the thermal conductivity more than a susceptor, and you may make it cover the test section of a thermocouple. Since the protecting tube is heated with a susceptor and carries out the same temperature transition as a susceptor by forming the protecting tube by such member, with a thermocouple, the thermometry value reflecting susceptor temperature can be acquired and the same effectiveness as the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation can be acquired.

[0038] Moreover, this invention is not limited to the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, and forms a silicon epitaxial layer in a wafer, and also it may be applied to formation of an oxide film, and heat treatment of etching etc. Furthermore, this invention may be applied to the thermal treatment equipment which could apply to the thermal treatment equipment of the type which heat-treats by laying two or more wafers in the susceptor in a reaction chamber besides a single-wafer-processing thermal treatment equipment, for example, was equipped with the susceptor of a cylinder mold (barrel type) and a pancake mold. In addition, of course, the thermocouple used for a thermometry means can also use the thing of the

various types except having been shown in the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation.  
[0039] [The example 1 of a comparison]

In the conventional thermal treatment equipment of the thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* former, it is made to go up to about 1100 degrees C in about 55 seconds by making 900 degrees C into heating initiation temperature, and a setup of whenever [ stoving temperature ] is performed so that it may become fixed at 1100 degrees C after that. The equipment to be used is vapor growth equipment of single wafer processing, as a thermometry means, equips a thermocouple with the protecting tube made from a quartz, and uses that by which the cap is not prepared in a test section. Moreover, the hollow for thermometry means insertion (a depth of 4mm) is formed, and a 0.5mm clearance is established for a thermometry means in the core on the rear face of a susceptor between susceptors, and it inserts in it in this hollow. This is made into thermal-treatment-equipment \*\*.

[0040] In the conventional thermal-treatment-equipment \*\*, it heated according to the above-mentioned setup, and the thermocouple performed the thermometry. Consequently, the thermometry values over elapsed time were about 900 degrees C per 5 seconds, about 910 degrees C, about 930 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 970 degrees C, about 990 degrees C, about 1010 degrees C, about 1030 degrees C, about 1050 degrees C, about 1070 degrees C, about 1085 degrees C, about 1105 degrees C, and about 1100 degrees C (henceforth fixed for 65 seconds) in 0 second after heating initiation about 900 degrees C and henceforth. The broken line which gave the square mark of \*\* to the graph (the thermometry value over elapsed time: temperature profile) of drawing 4 R> 4 (a) and (b) shows this temperature transition.

[0041] [The example 2 of a comparison]

As a thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* susceptor in the middle of development, the susceptor (susceptor with the flat susceptor rear face corresponding to a spot facing location) by which the hollow for thermometry means insertion is not formed in the rear face is prepared. A thermometry means is arranged in the location which prepares a susceptor and a 0.5mm clearance and approaches a susceptor rear-face side with a susceptor. Others acquired the thermometry value which performs 900 degrees C - 1100 degrees C heating by the same temperature setup as the above-mentioned example 1 of a comparison, and is measured with a thermometry means using thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* considered as the same configuration as above thermal-treatment-equipment \*\*.

[0042] Consequently, the thermometry values over elapsed time were about 900 degrees C per 5 seconds, about 905 degrees C, about 915 degrees C, about 935 degrees C, about 955 degrees C, about 975 degrees C, about 990 degrees C, about 1015 degrees C, about 1035 degrees C, about 1050 degrees C, about 1060 degrees C, about 1075 degrees C, about 1080 degrees C, about 1090 degrees C and about 1100 degrees C (75 seconds) in 0 second after heating initiation about 900 degrees C and henceforth The continuous line which gave the round-head mark of \*\* to the graph of drawing 4 (a) shows this temperature transition.

[0043] [Example 1]

Establishing the thermometry means which equipped the thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* thermocouple of this invention with the protecting tube made from a quartz, and was equipped with the cap further formed in the perimeter of a test section of a thermocouple by silicon carbide, others acquire the thermometry value which performs 900 degrees C - 1100 degrees C heating by the same temperature setup as the above-mentioned example 1 of a comparison, and is measured with a thermometry means using thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* of this invention considered as the same configuration as thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* in the middle of the above-mentioned development.

[0044] Consequently, the thermometry values over elapsed time were about 900 degrees C per 5 seconds, about 910 degrees C, about 930 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 970 degrees C, about 990 degrees C, about 1010 degrees C, about 1030 degrees C, about 1050 degrees C, about 1070 degrees C, about 1085 degrees C, and about 1100 degrees C (henceforth fixed for 60 seconds) in 0 second after heating initiation about 900 degrees C and henceforth. The continuous line which gave Mark Misumi of \*\* to the graph of drawing 4 (b) shows this temperature transition.

[0045] Although the susceptor rear face corresponding to a spot facing location is flatter than the above result, in thermal-treatment-equipment [ in the middle of the development using the thermometry means which is not equipped with the cap formed by silicon carbide ] \*\*, the rise of the temperature measured after heating initiation is slow compared with the conventional thermal-treatment-equipment \*\*. In thermal-treatment-equipment [ of this invention ] \*\* which has the thermometry means equipped with the cap which made flat the rear face of the susceptor corresponding to a spot facing location, and was formed by silicon carbide on the other hand, the thermometry value in the conventional thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* which inserted the thermometry means in the hollow on the rear face of a susceptor, and the same measurement

result as abbreviation are obtained. Therefore, if the thermometry means which prepared the cap made from silicon carbide is used for the test section of a thermocouple when forming evenly the susceptor rear face corresponding to a spot facing location, it will become possible to heat-treat by the same temperature setup as usual.

[0046] [The example 3 of a comparison]

Whenever [ Men internal temperature / of the wafer in thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* ], using distributed heat processor \*\*, a flow rate, growth time amount, etc. of trichlorosilane (SiHCl<sub>3</sub>) gas are set up, and vapor growth is carried out so that a silicon single crystal thin film may be made to form at 950 degrees C to the main front face of a wafer. Since 950 degrees C is a reaction rate-limiting temperature field for trichlorosilane, the thickness distribution proportional to distribution whenever [ Men internal temperature / of a wafer ] is formed. About this wafer, thickness measurement is performed by two or more [ in a field ], and thickness distribution is acquired. Thickness measurement of a silicon single crystal thin film is performed by two or more places of the diameter direction of a wafer. That is, a wafer core is made into zero point, across a core, one side of a path is made forward, another side is made negative, and a location is pinpointed with the distance (mm) from a core. And the thickness in each location of the diameter direction is measured. From this measured thickness, the growth rate of a thin film is computed and the temperature of wafer each location under [ this growth rate to ] heat treatment is searched for. The detail of this measuring method is indicated by JP,2000-40663,A.

[0047] Consequently, the value of the temperature in each location of a wafer was applied to the location with a distance of +90mm from about 981 degrees C and a following core (zero point) centering on the wafer (location of 0mm), and were about 981 degrees C per distance of 10mm, about 980 degrees C, about 978 degrees C, about 977 degrees C, about 974 degrees C, about 972.5 degrees C, about 971 degrees C, about 968 degrees C and about 965 degrees C. Moreover, it applied to the location with a distance of -90mm from the core, and they were about 981 degrees C per distance of 10mm, about 980 degrees C, about 977.5 degrees C, about 976 degrees C, about 973 degrees C, about 972 degrees C, about 969 degrees C, about 967 degrees C, and about 963 degrees C. In drawing 5 (a), the duplex broken line of \*\* shows these temperature distribution.

[0048] [Example 2]

Vapor growth of a silicon single crystal thin film is performed on the main front face of a wafer using the Men intima thickness distribution of a wafer and temperature-distribution thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* in thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* on the same conditions as heat treatment performed to the wafer using thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* in said example 3 of a comparison. About this wafer, two or more thickness measurement in a wafer side is performed by the same approach as said example 3 of a comparison. And the ratio of the thickness of each location to the thickness of zero point (wafer core) is computed, and thickness distribution is acquired from the measurement result of each thickness.

[0049] Consequently, when 0mm (wafer core) was set to 1.000, it applied to the location with a distance of +80mm from the core (zero point) below, and thickness ratios were 1.002, 1.017, 1.028, and 1.040 for every distance of 20mm. On the other hand, it applied to the location with a distance of -80mm from the core (zero point) below, and was 1.005, 1.012, 1.025, and 1.045 for every distance of 20mm.

[0050] In addition, in the diameter direction which performed this thickness measurement, about the distance of 20mm and -20mm, thickness was further measured in the detail and the thickness ratio to the thickness based on wafers was computed from the core. Consequently, it applied to the location with a distance of +20mm from the core (zero point) below as 1.0000 by 0mm, and was 1.0000, 0.9998, 0.9998, 0.9998, 0.9999, and 1.0000, 1.0005 and 1.0020 for every distance of 2.5mm. Moreover, it applied to the location with a distance of -20mm from the core (zero point), and was 1.0005, 1.0008, 1.0010, 1.0018, 1.0025, 1.0030, 1.0038, and 1.0040 for every distance of -2.5mm. In drawing 6 (a) and (b), the broken line of \*\* shows this thickness distribution.

[0051] From the thickness of the thin film measured above, by the same approach as said example 3 of a comparison, a thin film growth rate is computed and the temperature under heat treatment in each location of this growth rate to a wafer is searched for.

[0052] Consequently, the temperature in the diameter direction of a wafer was applied to the location with a distance of +90mm from about 950 degrees C and a following core by 0mm (wafer core), and was about 950 degrees C per distance of 10mm, about 950 degrees C, about 949 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 952 degrees C, about 954 degrees C, about 956 degrees C, and about 957 degrees C. Moreover, it applied to the location with a distance of -90mm from the core, and they were about 950 degrees C per distance of 10mm, about 950 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 952 degrees C, about 954 degrees C, about 956 degrees C, and about 957 degrees C.

More over, it applied to the location with a distance of -90mm from the core, and they were about 950 degrees C per distance of 10mm, about 950 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 950 degrees C, about 952

degrees C, about 953 degrees C, about 955 degrees C, about 956 degrees C, and about 957 degrees C. Furthermore, when the detail was asked more for distribution whenever [ Men internal temperature ] in the distance of 20mm, and the range of -20mm from the core, it was abbreviation homogeneity at about 950 degrees C. In drawing 5 (a) and (b), the broken line of \*\* shows these temperature distribution.

[0053] [The example 4 of a comparison]

Distribution is acquired using the Men intima thickness distribution of a wafer and temperature-distribution thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* in thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* whenever [ under heat treatment / thickness distribution / which gives vapor phase epitaxial growth to a wafer, is made to form a silicon single crystal thin film, and is formed in a wafer like the above-mentioned example 2 on the same conditions as heat treatment in the above-mentioned example 2 /, and Men internal temperature ].

[0054] Consequently, the thickness ratio in the diameter direction of a wafer was applied to the location with a distance of +80mm from the core (zero point) below as 1.000 centering on the wafer (location of 0mm), and were 1.010, 1.016, 1.032, and 1.050 for every distance of 20mm. On the other hand, if it applied to the location with a distance of -80mm from the core (zero point) below, it was 1.006, 1.012, 1.029, and 1.045 for every distance of 20mm.

[0055] In addition, in the diameter direction which performed thickness measurement above, about the distance of +20mm, and the range of -20mm, thickness measurement was further carried out to the detail, and the thickness ratio to a wafer core was computed from the core. Consequently, it applied to the location with a distance of +20mm from the core (zero point) below as 1.0000 by 0mm, and was 1.0020, 1.0045, 1.0075, 1.0087, 1.0090, 1.0095, 1.010, and 1.010 for every distance of 2.5mm. Moreover, it applied to the location with a distance of -20mm from the core (zero point), and was 1.0010, 1.0035, 1.0060, 1.0065, 1.0075, 1.0075, 1.0070, and 1.0060 for every distance of -2.5mm. In drawing 6 (a) and (b), the continuous line of \*\* shows this thickness distribution.

[0056] Moreover, the temperature in each location of a wafer is acquired from the measured thickness by the same approach as the above-mentioned example 3 of a comparison. Consequently, the temperature in heat treatment of wafer each location was applied to the location with a distance of +90mm from about 948 degrees C and a following core (zero point) centering on the wafer (location of 0mm), and was about 950 degrees C per distance of 10mm, about 950 degrees C, about 952 degrees C, about 953 degrees C, about 956 degrees C, about 958 degrees C, about 963 degrees C, about 966 degrees C, and about 967 degrees C. Moreover, it applied to the location with a distance of -90mm from the core, and they were about 950 degrees C per distance of 10mm, about 951 degrees C, about 952 degrees C, about 953 degrees C, about 956 degrees C, about 959 degrees C, about 964 degrees C, about 967 degrees C, and about 968 degrees C.

[0057] Furthermore, when the detail was asked more for temperature distribution in the distance of +20mm, and the range of -20mm from the core of a wafer, centering on the wafer, it applied to the location with a distance of +20mm from about 948 degrees C and a core, and they were about 948.1 degrees C per distance of 2mm, 948.5 degrees C, 949.0 degrees C, 949.5 degrees C, 949.6 degrees C, 949.7 degrees C, 949.8 degrees C, 950.0 degrees C, about 950.1 degrees C, about 950.3 degrees C. Moreover, it applied to the location with a distance of -20mm from the core, and they were about 948.2 degrees C per distance of 2mm, about 948.8 degrees C, about 949.5 degrees C, about 950.0 degrees C, about 950.2 degrees C, about 950.3 degrees C, about 950.3 degrees C, about 950.4 degrees C, about 950.5 degrees C, and about 950.6 degrees C. In drawing 5 (a) and (b), the continuous line of \*\* shows these temperature distribution.

[0058] Although the part where a thickness ratio and temperature distribution are sharply changed near the core of a wafer is seen in thermal-treatment-equipment [ of the example 4 of a comparison ] \*\*, in processor \*\* and \*\*, temperature distribution are gently-sloping with the whole wafer. The hollow for thermometry means insertion is formed in the core on the rear face of a susceptor in thermal-treatment-equipment \*\*, it is the effect of this hollow, nonuniformity arises to the susceptor temperature of the part concerned, and this affects thin film formation of a wafer.

[0059] Moreover, in thermal-treatment-equipment [ of the example 3 of a comparison ] \*\*, although big nonuniformity has not arisen in the temperature distribution of the wafer in the narrow field near a wafer core, the wafer core serves as an elevated temperature from the wafer periphery, and the temperature gradient is over 15 degrees C. This is because heat-treatment will be performed too much in thermal-treatment-equipment \*\* in order to be in the rise of the thermometry value by the thermometry means, as shown by the temperature profile of drawing 4 (a).

[0060] In thermal-treatment-equipment [ of an example 2 ] \*\*, the difference of temperature distribution is less than 10 degrees C, and temperature nonuniformity is small, and thickness distribution of a thin film is also good. This is because the cap was heated with the susceptor, the thermometry value reflecting the same

susceptor temperature as the case where the thermocouple is being conventionally inserted in the hollow of a susceptor could be acquired and heat treatment was performed appropriately by preparing the cap made from silicon carbide in the test section of a thermocouple in addition to the rear face of the susceptor corresponding to a spot facing location being flat.

[0061]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, in a thermal treatment equipment, it can prevent that the nonuniformity of temperature distribution arises in spot facing in the case of heat treatment by forming evenly the rear face of the susceptor corresponding to a spot facing location. Moreover, the test section of a thermocouple is covered by the covering member which has the heat conductivity more than silicon carbide or a susceptor, and the thermometry value reflecting susceptor temperature can be acquired by preparing for the location which this covering member and a susceptor are non-contact, and approaches. Therefore, while being able to make nonuniformity of distribution small whenever [ Men internal temperature / of the wafer laid in the spot facing of a susceptor ], it can heat-treat appropriately and a wafer can perform formation of the silicon single crystal thin film of uniform thickness etc.

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[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

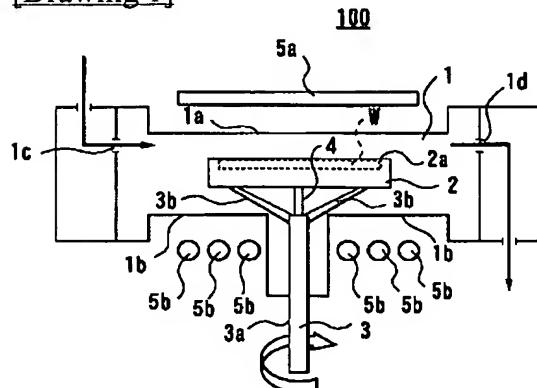
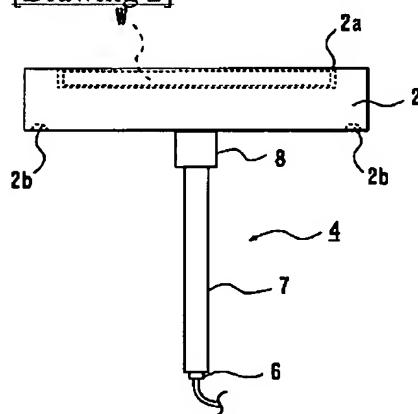
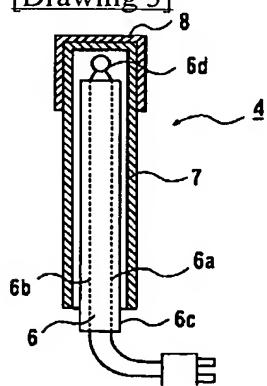
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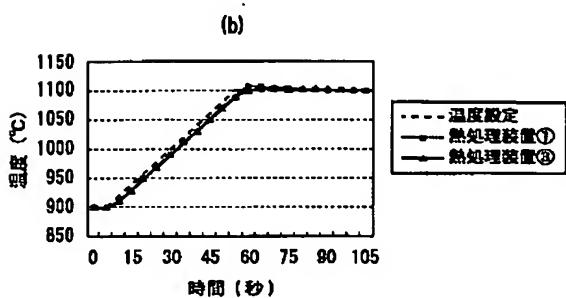
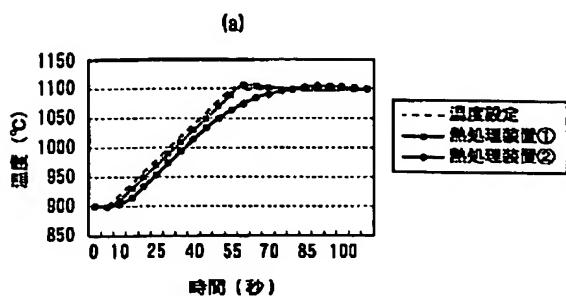
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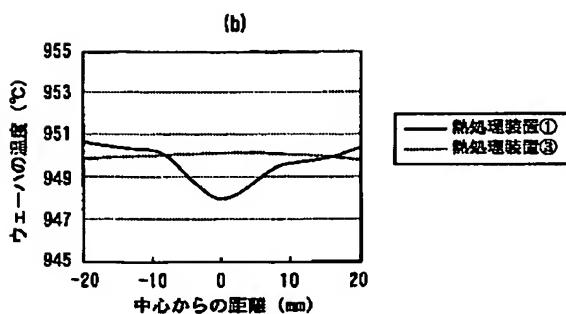
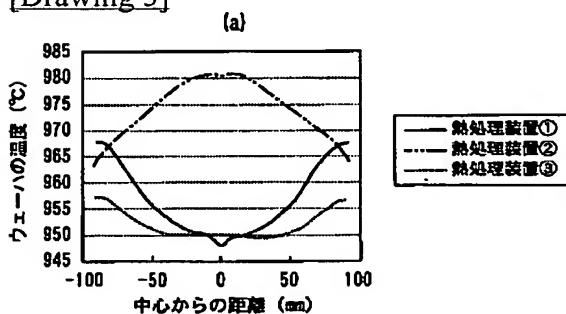
**DRAWINGS**

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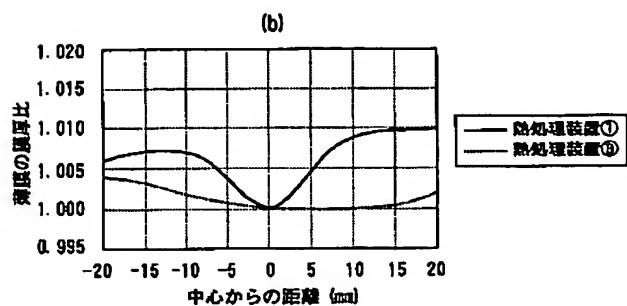
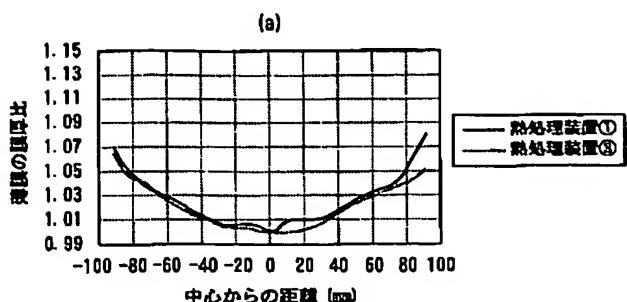
**[Drawing 1]****[Drawing 2]****[Drawing 3]****[Drawing 4]**



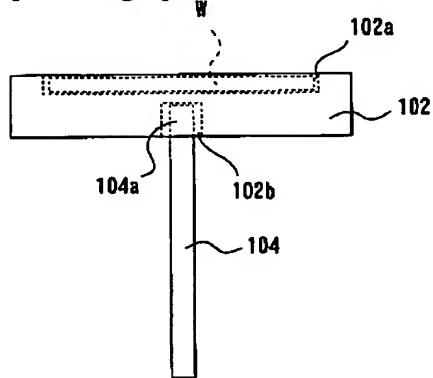
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



[Drawing 7]



[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号  
特開2003-197546  
(P2003-197546A)

(43)公開日 平成15年7月11日(2003.7.11)

(51)Int.Cl.  
H 01 L 21/205  
C 23 C 16/458  
H 01 L 21/26

識別記号

F I  
H 01 L 21/205  
C 23 C 16/458  
H 01 L 21/26

テマコード(参考)  
4 K 0 3 0  
5 F 0 4 5  
Q  
T

審査請求 有 請求項の数 6 OL (全 9 頁)

(21)出願番号 特願2001-400480(P2001-400480)

(22)出願日 平成13年12月28日(2001.12.28)

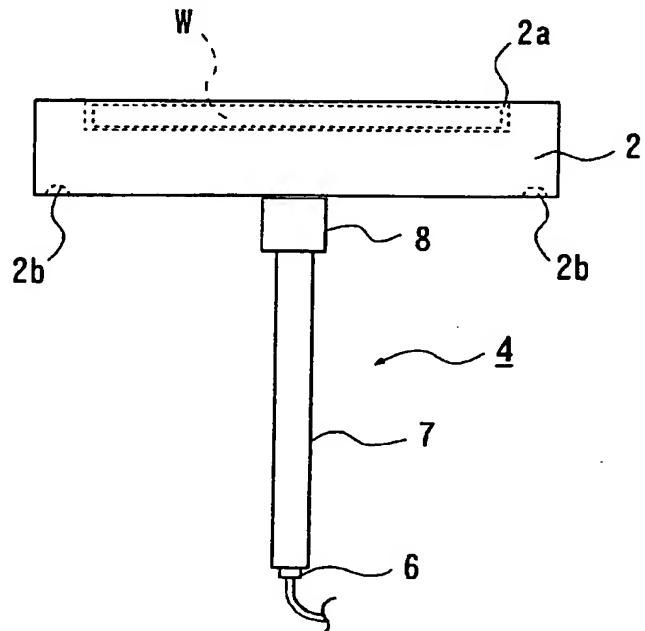
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F ターム(参考) 4K030 AA06 AA17 BA29 BB02 CA04  
FA10 GA02 KA24 KA45 LA15  
5F045 AB02 BB02 EB02 EM02 EM09  
GB05

(54)【発明の名称】 热処理装置およびシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】熱処理におけるサセプタの温度分布のムラを低減でき、良好な膜厚分布の薄膜形成を行うことができる熱処理装置およびシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】ウェーハWを載置する座ぐり2aが形成されたサセプタ2と、サセプタ2の温度を測定する温度測定手段4と、を内部に有する熱処理容器1と、サセプタ2に載置されるウェーハWを加熱する加熱装置5と、が備えられている熱処理装置100において、座ぐり2aの位置に対応するサセプタ2の裏面を平坦に形成する。また温度測定手段4は、熱電対6の測定部6dに、炭化ケイ素製のキャップ8を冠着させて構成する。この温度測定手段4を、サセプタ2裏面側において、サセプタ2と約0.5mmの隙間を設けて配置する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】シリコン単結晶ウェーハを載置する座ぐりが形成されたサセプタと、当該サセプタの温度を測定する熱電対と、を内部に有する熱処理容器と、前記サセプタに載置されるシリコン単結晶ウェーハを加熱する加熱装置と、

が備えられている熱処理装置において、

前記サセプタは、前記座ぐり位置に対応する前記サセプタの裏面が平坦に形成され、前記熱電対の測定部はカバー部材で覆われ、該カバー部材が前記サセプタと非接触で且つ近接する位置に備えられていることを特徴とする熱処理装置。

【請求項2】前記熱電対の測定部は、前記サセプタ以上の熱伝導率を有するカバー部材で覆われていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の熱処理装置。

【請求項3】前記熱電対の測定部は、炭化ケイ素で形成されるカバー部材で覆われていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の熱処理装置。

【請求項4】前記熱電対は、炭化ケイ素で形成される保護管に内挿され、該保護管が前記サセプタと非接触で且つ近接する位置に備えられていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の熱処理装置。

【請求項5】前記サセプタは、枚葉式であることを特徴とする請求項1～4のいずれかに記載の熱処理装置。

【請求項6】請求項1～5のいずれかに記載の熱処理装置内のサセプタに、シリコン単結晶ウェーハを載置し、前記シリコン単結晶ウェーハの主表面上にシリコン単結晶薄膜の気相成長を行うことを特徴とするシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、シリコンウェーハに薄膜形成等の処理を行うための熱処理装置およびシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造方法に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】シリコン単結晶ウェーハ（以下、ウェーハと記載する）の主表面上にシリコンエピタキシャル層や酸化膜等の薄膜を形成させるための熱処理装置は、ウェーハを載置するためのサセプタを内部に備えた透光性の熱処理容器や、熱処理容器の周囲に設けられるハロゲンランプ等からなる加熱装置等、を備えて構成されている。このような熱処理装置としては、ウェーハを1枚ずつ処理する枚葉式熱処理装置や、サセプタに一度に複数のウェーハを載置できるように複数の座ぐりを形成して、同時に複数枚のウェーハに熱処理を行うシリンダ（バレル）型、あるいはパンケーキ型等の熱処理装置などが知られている。

【0003】この熱処理装置によりウェーハに薄膜を形成する場合は、サセプタの主表面上に形成された座ぐりにウェーハを配し、加熱装置によってウェーハを所定の

温度に加熱する。そして、熱処理容器内に、例えばシリコンエピタキシャル層の形成ではシリコン原料ガスやドーパントガス、また酸化膜の形成では酸素ガス等（薄膜形成のための原料ガス）を、所定時間、所定の流量で供給することにより、ウェーハ主表面に薄膜を形成させる。

【0004】このようなウェーハに対する熱処理においては、熱処理容器内に供給するガスの組成や流量とともに、ウェーハの加熱温度によって薄膜の形成速度も異なるため、熱処理中の温度管理が必要となってくる。そこで、熱処理容器内に熱電対等の温度測定手段を設け、熱処理における温度の制御を行っている。例えば枚葉式の熱処理装置では、図7に示すように、サセプタ102の裏面に、熱電対挿入用の窓み102bを形成し、この窓み102bに、石英製保護管等で覆われた熱電対104の測定部104aの端部を挿入して、熱処理における温度をモニターしている。

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前述のように、ウェーハへの薄膜形成は、温度によって形成速度に差が生じるため、熱処理中はウェーハ面内の温度分布も略均一な状態に保たれることができ望ましい。しかし、図7に示すよう

に、ウェーハを載置する座ぐり102aの位置に対応するサセプタ2の裏面に、前述のような熱電対挿入用の窓み102bが形成されていると、窓み102bの箇所で座ぐり102aの厚みが薄くなる。サセプタにおいては、厚みの薄い箇所が厚い箇所に比べて温度が低くなる傾向にあるため、この窓み102bの箇所は周囲より温度が低くなり、座ぐり102aの温度分布にムラが生じてしまう。

【0006】座ぐりの温度分布にムラが生じた場合、当該座ぐりに載置されるウェーハの温度分布にもムラが生じ、温度の低い箇所では薄膜成速度が遅くなってしまってウェーハに形成される薄膜の膜厚が不均一となる。膜厚が不均一であると、当該ウェーハで半導体デバイス等を製造する場合の歩留まりが低下する原因ともなるため好ましくない。

【0007】本発明の課題は、座ぐりに載置されるウェーハの温度分布が略均一となり、膜厚分布の良好な薄膜が形成されたウェーハを得ることができる熱処理装置およびシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造方法を提供することである。

## 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明による第1の手段は、[1]シリコン単結晶ウェーハ（W）を載置する座ぐり（2a）が形成されたサセプタ（2）と、当該サセプタの温度を測定する熱電対（6）と、を内部に有する熱処理容器（1）と、[2]前記サセプタに載置されるシリコン単結晶ウェーハを加熱する加熱装置（5）と、が備えられている熱処理装置（100）において、前記

サセプタは、前記座ぐり位置に対応する前記サセプタの裏面が平坦に形成され、前記熱電対の測定部はカバー部材で覆われ、該カバー部材が前記サセプタと非接触で且つ近接する位置に備えられていることを特徴とする。

【0009】ここで、近接する位置に備えられるとは、熱電対を覆うカバー部材をサセプタに接触させずにサセプタの温度を測定するために、カバー部材をサセプタに接近させて備えるということである。

【0010】第1の手段の発明によれば、座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタの裏面に熱電対挿入用の窪みが形成されておらず、サセプタの裏面が平坦に形成されており、座ぐり位置の肉厚が略均一であるので、熱処理において座ぐり内に不要な温度分布のムラが生じることを防止できる。従って、熱処理時に座ぐりに載置されるウェーハの面内温度分布のムラが小さくなり、ウェーハ上により均一な薄膜形成等を行うことができる。

【0011】本発明による第2の手段は、第1の手段の熱処理装置(100)において、前記熱電対(6)の測定部(6d)が、前記サセプタ(2)以上の熱伝導率を有するカバー部材で覆われていることを特徴とする。

【0012】第2の手段によれば、熱電対の測定部が、サセプタ以上の熱伝導率を有するカバー部材で覆われることにより、加熱処理の際、カバー部材がサセプタと同様に熱せられるので、サセプタの裏面に熱電対挿入用の窪みが形成されていなくても、熱電対によってサセプタ温度を反映する温度測定値を得ることができる。従って、熱処理装置で熱処理を行う際、適切にサセプタ温度をモニターできるので、ウェーハに対し適切に熱処理を行うことができる。

【0013】本発明による第3の手段は、第1の手段の熱処理装置(100)において、前記熱電対(6)の測定部(6d)が、炭化ケイ素(SiC)で形成されるカバー部材(キャップ8)で覆われていることを特徴とする。

【0014】第3の手段によれば、熱電対の測定部が、炭化ケイ素で形成されるカバー部材で覆われているので、加熱処理の際、熱電対の測定部がサセプタとともに熱せられ、サセプタ温度を反映する温度測定値を得ることができる。従って、熱処理装置において、適切にサセプタ温度をモニターでき、ウェーハに対し適切に熱処理を行うことができる。

【0015】本発明の第4の手段は、第1の手段の熱処理装置において、前記熱電対が、炭化ケイ素で形成される保護管内挿され、該保護管が前記サセプタと非接触で且つ近接する位置に備えられていることを特徴とする。

【0016】第4の手段によれば、熱電対が炭化ケイ素で形成される保護管内挿され、熱電対の測定部がカバー部材として作用する保護管に覆われている。この保護管が、熱処理においてサセプタとともに加熱されて速や

かに温度が上昇することにより、熱電対でサセプタ温度を反映する測定値を得ることができる。従って、熱処理装置による熱処理の際に、適切にサセプタ温度をモニターでき、ウェーハに対し適切に熱処理を行うことができる。

【0017】また本発明による第5の手段は、前記第1～第4の手段のいずれかに記載の構成を、枚葉式のサセプタを備えた熱処理装置(100)に適用することである。

【0018】枚葉式熱処理装置のサセプタにおいては、径の大きいウェーハが載置された場合、ウェーハがサセプタ主表面の大部分を占有する。このウェーハの温度分布を略均一にするために、ウェーハの載置位置を避けてサセプタ裏面に窪みを形成し、熱電対を挿入して温度測定を行おうとすると、サセプタの周辺部で温度を測定することになる。このようにした場合、サセプタ周辺部では周囲の雰囲気温度の影響を受け易いため正確な温度測定が難しいばかりでなく、熱処理では通常サセプタ自体が回転するため、熱電対もサセプタとともに回転する構成にしなければならず、装置の構成が複雑となるため好ましくない。そこで、枚葉式の熱処理装置に、前記第1～第4の手段の構成を備えれば、熱処理において、サセプタのウェーハ載置位置の温度分布を略均一にできるとともに、適切に温度測定を行うことができる

ことによって、枚葉式熱処理装置により、径の大きいウェーハに膜厚分布の良好な薄膜を好適に形成することができるので、製品の歩留まりの低下を抑制でき、生産性を向上させることができるので、好ましい。

【0019】また第6の手段は、前記第1～第5の手段のいずれかに記載の熱処理装置内のサセプタに、シリコン単結晶ウェーハを載置し、前記シリコン単結晶ウェーハの主表面上にシリコン単結晶薄膜の気相成長を行うことを特徴とするシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造方法である。

【0020】第6の手段において、座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタの裏面を平坦に形成することにより、座ぐり部分の肉厚が略均一に形成された熱処理装置で、ウェーハに熱処理を施してシリコン単結晶薄膜の形成を行えば、座ぐり内の温度分布にムラが生じることが防止されるので、載置されるウェーハの面内温度分布もムラが小さく、ウェーハ上に略均一な厚さで薄膜形成を行うことができる。また、熱電対の測定部がサセプタ以上の熱伝導率を有するカバー部材で覆われるか、炭化ケイ素で形成されるカバー部材で覆われるか、或いは熱電対が炭化ケイ素で形成される保護管内挿されることにより、熱電対によってサセプタ温度を反映する温度測定値が得られ、適切にサセプタ温度をモニターできる。従って、熱処理において好適に温度制御を行うことができ、ウェーハ上に所望の厚さのシリコン単結晶薄膜を好適に形成さ

せることができる。

【0021】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図を参照して本発明の実施の形態を説明する。

〔第1の実施の形態〕本発明の熱処理装置の一例として、枚葉式の熱処理装置100の概略構成図を図1に示す。この熱処理装置100は、例えばシリコン単結晶ウェーハ（ウェーハW）等の基板の主表面に、気相エピタキシャル成長や、酸化膜の形成などの、加熱を伴う処理を1枚ずつ行う装置である。熱処理装置100は、主に熱処理容器1と、ウェーハWを載置するためのサセプタ2と、サセプタ2を支えるサポート手段3と、温度測定手段4と、ウェーハWを加熱するための加熱装置5等を備えて構成されている。

【0022】熱処理容器1は、ウェーハWを内部に配して熱処理を施すためのもので、その頂壁1aと底壁1bとは、透光性の石英で形成されている。また、熱処理容器1の側壁には、熱処理容器1内に反応ガスを供給するためのガス供給口1cと、熱処理容器1からガスを排出させるガス排出口1dとが形成されている。

【0023】サセプタ2は、熱処理容器1の内部に備えられ、グラファイトに炭化ケイ素(SiC)がコーティングされて形成されている。サセプタ2の主表面には、ウェーハWを載置するための略円形の座ぐり2aが形成されている。サポート手段3は、サセプタ2の下方において上下方向に延在する回転軸3（回転軸3には、図示しない回転駆動手段が連結されている）と、回転軸3上端部から斜め上方に向けて放射状に分岐して、その先端部がサセプタ2下面を支えるスパーク3bと、により主に構成されている。サセプタ2の裏面において、サポート手段3のスパーク3b先端部と接触する箇所には、凹部2bが形成されている。この凹部2bにスパーク3b先端部が陷入されることで、サセプタ2はサポート手段3上に固定されるようになっている。

【0024】ところで、座ぐり2aにおいてサセプタ2の厚みに差があると、加熱された際に、厚みの薄い箇所は厚い箇所に比べて温度が低くなり、座ぐり2aに載置されるウェーハWへの薄膜形成等の処理に影響を及ぼす。このことから、座ぐり2aの位置に対応するサセプタ2の裏面は平坦にし、該裏面に溝や窪み等を形成する場合には、ウェーハWへの熱処理に影響を与えない（座ぐり2aの温度分布のムラが熱処理に支障を来さないほど小さい）範囲にする。このような窪み等の深さの範囲としては、1mm以下であればよい。即ち、サセプタ2の裏面に形成された窪み等の深さが1mm以下であれば平坦であるとみなす。前記凹部2bについては、座ぐり2aの位置よりも外側に形成し、座ぐり2aの温度分布にムラが生じないようにする。

【0025】温度測定手段4は、ウェーハWに熱処理を施す際の温度をモニターするものであって、ウェーハW

の熱処理に支障を来さない位置で、ウェーハWの温度ができるだけ反映した測定値を得るために、座ぐり2aの中心位置に対応するサセプタ2の裏面側に、該サセプタ2と非接触で且つ近接する位置に備えられる。熱処理装置100において温度測定手段4は、サセプタ2の裏面と、サポート手段3との間に備えられる。図2は、サセプタ2と温度測定手段4とを示した概略図、図3は温度測定手段4を一部断面で示す構成図である。温度測定手段4は、熱電対6と、熱電対の周囲を覆う保護管7と、保護管7の上部に冠着され熱電対6の測定部6dを覆うキャップ8と、を備えて構成されている。

【0026】熱電対6は、白金線6aと白金ロジウム線6bと、それら二本の金属線を包むセラミック製絶縁管6cとを備え、絶縁管6cの先端部には白金線6aと白金ロジウム線6bの端部が露出する測定部6dが形成されている。

【0027】保護管7は、上端部が閉塞された石英製の管であって、熱電対6の絶縁管6cと測定部6dの周囲を覆うように熱電対6を内挿して、熱電対6を保護するようになっている。キャップ8（カバー部材）は、例えば炭化ケイ素(SiC)で形成された部材であって、熱電対6の測定部6dが位置する保護管7の端部周囲を覆う形状に、形成されている。

【0028】温度測定手段4は、サセプタ2の裏面側（本実施の形態では下側）において、測定部6d側の端部をサセプタ側にして備えられる。その際、測定部6d側のキャップ8の端部と、サセプタ2の裏面とが接触しないように、これらの間にわずかな隙間を設ける。サセプタ2とキャップ8とが接触すると、当該箇所ではサセプタの厚みを厚くした場合と同様の状態となり、熱処理の際、当該箇所でサセプタ2の温度が高くなつて温度分布にムラが生じてしまうからである。一方、サセプタ2と、キャップ8との距離が大きいと、ウェーハWの温度を反映した温度測定値を得ることが難しくなるため、温度測定手段4はサセプタ2に近接する位置に備える。サセプタ2の裏面とキャップ8との間に設ける間隔としては、より近いほど好ましい。本実施の形態では、サセプタ2とキャップ8との間隔を約0.5mmとする。

【0029】加熱装置5は、ハロゲンランプ等で構成され、熱処理容器2の上方および下方にそれぞれ設けられており、上方の加熱装置5aと、下方の加熱装置5bとによって熱処理容器1の外側からサセプタ2に対して照射し、その輻射熱でサセプタ2とウェーハWとを加熱するようになっている。

【0030】尚、熱処理装置100は、様々な反応ガスやキャリアガス等を、所定の組成及び流量で熱処理容器1内に供給するためのガス供給部（図示略）を備えている。このガス供給部から延びるガス供給管などが、熱処理容器1のガス供給口1cに接続されるようになっている。

膜の中心部に膜厚の薄い領域が形成されず、より膜厚分布の良好な薄膜を形成することができるので、製品の歩留まり低下を抑えたり、生産性を向上させたりすることが可能となり好適である。

【0035】また、熱処理装置100でウェーハWにシリコンエピタキシャル層（シリコン単結晶薄膜）の気相成長を行うシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造方法によれば、面内温度分布が略均一となるようにウェーハWを加熱することができ、またサセプタ2の温度を温度測定手段4で適切にモニターしながら熱処理を行うことができる。

【0036】尚、上記実施の形態の変形例として、キャップ（カバー部材）を、サセプタ同様にグラファイトに炭化ケイ素コーティングを施して形成すると、サセプタと同じ熱伝導率を有することができる。また、アルミニウム合金あるいは銅でキャップを形成すると、キャップはサセプタを構成するグラファイトより高い熱伝導率を有することができる。これらのキャップは、サセプタ以上の熱伝導率を有することができるので、熱処理の際、サセプタとともに加熱されてサセプタと実質的に同一の温度推移を示すことができる。

【0037】また上記実施の形態の他の変形例として、熱電対を覆う保護管自体を、炭化ケイ素で形成したり、サセプタと略同様の熱伝導率もしくはサセプタ以上の熱伝導率を有する素材で形成して、熱電対の測定部を覆うようにしてもよい。保護管をそのような部材で形成することにより、保護管がサセプタとともに加熱されてサセプタと同様の温度推移をするので、熱電対によってサセプタ温度を反映した温度測定値を得ることができ、上記実施の形態と同様の効果を得ることができる。

【0038】また本発明は、上記実施の形態に限定されることはなく、ウェーハにシリコンエピタキシャル層を形成する他、酸化膜の形成や、エッチング等の熱処理に適用してもよい。さらに本発明は、枚葉式熱処理装置のほか、反応室内のサセプタに複数枚のウェーハを載置して熱処理を施すタイプの熱処理装置に適用してもよく、例えは、シリンドラ型（パレル型）や、パンケーキ型のサセプタを備えた熱処理装置に適用してもよい。加えて、温度測定手段に用いられる熱電対は、上記実施の形態に示した以外の種々のタイプのものを使用することも勿論可能である。

#### 【0039】〔比較例1〕

##### 従来の熱処理装置①

従来の熱処理装置において、900℃を加熱開始温度として、約55秒間で約1100℃まで上昇させ、その後1100℃で一定となるように加熱温度の設定を行う。使用する装置は枚葉式の気相成長装置であって、温度測定手段として

【0031】この熱処理装置100による熱処理方法について説明する。まず、熱処理容器1内のサセプタ2の主表面上に形成された座ぐり2a内にウェーハWを載置した状態で、サセプタ2を回転させるとともに、加熱装置5によって、ウェーハWが所定の温度になるように加熱する。ウェーハWの温度は、サセプタ2の裏面側に配されている温度測定手段4で当該箇所の温度を検出することによって間接的に測定し、熱処理工程の間モニターする。そして、ウェーハWの主表面上にガスが流れるよう、ガス供給口1c側からガス排出口1d方向に反応ガスを所定の流量および組成で流通させる。例えば、シリコンエピタキシャル層形成の場合には、シリコン原料ガス（例えはジクロロシラン、トリクロロシラン等）やドーパントガス等、また酸化膜形成の場合には酸素ガス等を、またエッチングでは塩化水素ガス等を、水素ガスなどのキャリアガスとともに加熱したウェーハ上に供給する。この反応ガスとキャリアガスとの混合ガスによって、ウェーハWの主表面上にシリコンエピタキシャル層や酸化膜等の薄膜形成、エッチング等の処理が行われる。尚、加熱温度、流通させるガスの組成および流量、流通時間等は、所望とする薄膜の特性や厚さ、あるいはエッチングであればエッチング厚さ等、処理毎に適宜設定する。

【0032】以上の熱処理装置100によれば、座ぐり2aの位置に対応するサセプタ2の裏面が平坦に形成され、キャップ8はサセプタ2に非接触で且つ近接した位置に備えられるので、熱処理を行う際、サセプタ2に温度分布のムラが生じることが防止され、サセプタ2の温度が測定される。従って、座ぐり2aに載置されるウェーハWの面内温度分布のムラが小さくなり、ウェーハW上により均一に熱処理を施すことができるので、例えはシリコンエピタキシャルウェーハの製造ではより均一な厚さでシリコン単結晶薄膜を形成できる。

【0033】また、熱伝導率は、1000℃においてグラファイトが約40W/(m·K)であるのに対して、炭化ケイ素が約31W/(m·K)であり、両方の値が類似するので、熱処理の際、加熱装置5によってサセプタ2とともにキャップ8が加熱されてサセプタ2と略同様の温度となり、測定部6dはサセプタ2の温度を反映した温度測定値を検出することができる。従って、熱処理の加熱過程において、熱電対6で測定される温度がサセプタ2の温度変動に追随でき、適切にサセプタ2の温度をモニターできる。従って、熱処理過程を適切に制御でき、ウェーハWに所望の厚さの薄膜を均一に形成するなど好適に熱処理を行うことができる。

【0034】さらに、熱処理装置100が枚葉式の場合、温度測定手段4は回転中心に位置するが、回転中心即ちウェーハW中心に対応するサセプタ2の裏面に熱電対挿入用の窪みを形成する必要がないので、座ぐり2a部分の肉厚を略均一にすることができる。その結果、薄

は、熱電対に石英製保護管を備え、測定部にキャップが設けられていないものを用いる。また、サセプタ裏面の中心部には、温度測定手段挿入用の窓（深さ4mm）を形成し、この窓に、温度測定手段をサセプタとの間に0.5mmの隙間を設けて挿入する。これを、熱処理装置①とする。

【0040】従来の熱処理装置①において、上記設定に従って加熱を行い、熱電対で温度測定を行った。その結果、経過時間に対する温度測定値は、加熱開始後0秒で約900℃、以後5秒ごとに、約900℃、約910℃、約930℃、約950℃、約970℃、約990℃、約1010℃、約1030℃、約1050℃、約1070℃、約1085℃、約1105℃、約1100℃（65秒、以後一定）であった。この温度推移を、図4(a)、(b)のグラフ（経過時間に対する温度測定値：温度プロファイル）に、①の四角マークを付した破線で示す。

#### 【0041】〔比較例2〕

開発途中の熱処理装置②

サセプタとして、裏面に温度測定手段挿入用の窓が形成されていないサセプタ（座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタ裏面が平坦なサセプタ）を設け、温度測定手段はサセプタ裏面側においてサセプタと0.5mmの隙間を設けてサセプタと近接する位置に配置し、他は上記の熱処理装置①と同一構成とした熱処理装置②を用いて、上記比較例1と同一の温度設定で900℃～1100℃の加熱を行い、温度測定手段で測定される温度測定値を得た。

【0042】その結果、経過時間に対する温度測定値は、加熱開始後0秒で約900℃、以後5秒ごとに、約900℃、約905℃、約915℃、約935℃、約955℃、約975℃、約990℃、約1015℃、約1035℃、約1050℃、約1060℃、約1075℃、約1080℃、約1090℃、約1100℃（75秒）であった。この温度推移を、図4(a)のグラフに、②の丸マークを付した実線で示す。

#### 【0043】〔実施例1〕

本発明の熱処理装置③

熱電対に石英製保護管を備え、さらに熱電対の測定部周囲に炭化ケイ素で形成されたキャップを備えた温度測定手段を設け、その他は上記開発途中の熱処理装置②と同一構成とした本発明の熱処理装置③を用いて、上記比較例1と同一の温度設定で900℃～1100℃の加熱を行い、温度測定手段で測定される温度測定値を得る。

【0044】その結果、経過時間に対する温度測定値は、加熱開始後0秒で約900℃、以後5秒ごとに、約900℃、約910℃、約930℃、約950℃、約970℃、約990℃、約1010℃、約1030℃、約1050℃、約1070℃、約1085℃、約1100℃（60秒、以後一定）であった。この温度推移を、図4(b)のグラフに、③の三角マークを付した実線で示す。

【0045】以上の結果より、座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタ裏面が平坦であるにもかかわらず、炭化ケイ素で

形成されたキャップを備えていない温度測定手段を用いた開発途中の熱処理装置②では、従来の熱処理装置①に比べて、加熱開始後に測定される温度の上昇が遅くなっている。一方、座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタの裏面を平坦にし、且つ炭化ケイ素で形成されたキャップを備えた温度測定手段を有する本発明の熱処理装置③では、サセプタ裏面の窓に温度測定手段を挿入した従来の熱処理装置①における温度測定値と、略同様の測定結果が得られる。従って、座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタ裏面を平坦に形成する場合、熱電対の測定部に炭化ケイ素製のキャップを設けた温度測定手段を用いれば、従来と同様の温度設定で熱処理を行うことが可能となる。

#### 【0046】〔比較例3〕

熱処理装置②におけるウェーハの面内温度分布

熱処理装置②を用いて、ウェーハの主表面に対し950℃でシリコン単結晶薄膜を形成させるように、トリクロロシラン(SiHCl<sub>3</sub>)ガスの流量および成長時間等を設定して気相成長を実施する。950℃はトリクロロシランにとって反応律速温度領域であるので、ウェーハの面内温度分布に比例した膜厚分布が形成される。このウェーハについて、面内の複数箇所で膜厚測定を行い、膜厚分布を得る。シリコン単結晶薄膜の膜厚測定は、ウェーハの直径方向の複数箇所で行う。即ち、ウェーハ中心を0点とし、中心を挟んで径の一方を正、他方を負とし、中心からの距離(mm)によって位置を特定する。そして、直径方向の各位置での膜厚を測定する。この測定した膜厚から、薄膜の成長速度を算出し、この成長速度から、熱処理中のウェーハ各位置の温度を求める。この測定方法の詳細は、特開2000-40663号公報に記載されている。

【0047】その結果、ウェーハの各位置における温度の値は、ウェーハ中心(0mmの位置)で約981℃、以下中心(0点)から距離+90mmの位置にかけて距離10mmごとに、約981℃、約980℃、約978℃、約977℃、約974℃、約972.5℃、約971℃、約968℃、約965℃であった。また、中心から距離-90mmの位置にかけて距離10mmごとに、約981℃、約980℃、約977.5℃、約976℃、約973℃、約972℃、約969℃、約967℃、約963℃であった。この温度分布を、図5(a)において②の二重破線で示す。

#### 【0048】〔実施例2〕

熱処理装置③におけるウェーハの面内膜厚分布および温度分布

熱処理装置③を用いて、前記比較例3で熱処理装置②を用いてウェーハに行った熱処理と同一条件で、ウェーハの主表面にシリコン単結晶薄膜の気相成長を行う。このウェーハについて、前記比較例3と同様の方法で、ウェーハ面内の複数箇所での膜厚測定を行う。そして、各膜厚の測定結果から、0点(ウェーハ中心)の膜厚に対する各位置の膜厚の比を算出して、膜厚分布を得る。

【0049】その結果、0mm(ウェーハ中心)を1.000と

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すると、以下中心（0点）から距離+80mmの位置にかけて、距離20mmごとに、膜厚比は1.002、1.017、1.028、1.040であった。一方、以下中心（0点）から距離-80mmの位置にかけて、距離20mmごとに、1.005、1.012、1.025、1.045であった。

【0050】尚、この膜厚測定を行った直径方向において、中心から20mmおよび-20mmの距離について、さらに詳細に膜厚を測定し、ウェーハ中心の膜厚に対する膜厚比を算出した。その結果、0mmで1.0000として、以下中心（0点）から距離+20mmの位置にかけて距離2.5mmごとに、1.0000、0.9998、0.9998、0.9999、1.0000、1.0005、1.0020であった。また、中心（0点）から距離-20mmの位置にかけて距離-2.5mmごとに、1.0005、1.0008、1.0010、1.0018、1.0025、1.0030、1.0038、1.0040であった。この膜厚分布を、図6(a), (b)において③の破線で示す。

【0051】上記で測定された薄膜の膜厚から、前記比較例3と同様の方法で、薄膜成長速度を算出し、この成長速度から、ウェーハの各位置における熱処理中の温度を求める。

【0052】その結果、ウェーハの直径方向における温度は、0mm（ウェーハ中心）で約950℃、以下中心から距離+90mmの位置にかけて距離10mmごとに、約950℃、約950℃、約949℃、約950℃、約950℃、約952℃、約954℃、約956℃、約957℃であった。また中心から距離-90mmの位置にかけて距離10mmごとに、約950℃、約950℃、約950℃、約950℃、約952℃、約953℃、約955℃、約956℃、約957℃であった。さらに、中心から距離20mmおよび-20mmの範囲において、より詳細に面内温度分布を求めたところ、約950℃で略均一であった。この温度分布を、図5(a), (b)において③の破線で示す。

### 【0053】〔比較例4〕

熱処理装置①におけるウェーハの面内膜厚分布および温度分布

熱処理装置①を用いて、上記実施例2における熱処理と同一条件で、ウェーハに気相エピタキシャル成長を施してシリコン単結晶薄膜を形成させ、上記実施例2と同様にして、ウェーハに形成される膜厚分布と、熱処理中の面内温度分布を得る。

【0054】その結果、ウェーハの直径方向における膜厚比は、ウェーハ中心（0mmの位置）で1.000として、以下中心（0点）から距離+80mmの位置にかけて距離20mmごとに、1.010、1.016、1.032、1.050であった。一方、以下中心（0点）から距離-80mmの位置にかけては、距離20mmごとに、1.006、1.012、1.029、1.045であった。

【0055】尚、上記で膜厚測定を行った直径方向において、中心から距離+20mmおよび-20mmの範囲について、さらに詳細に膜厚測定し、ウェーハ中心に対する膜厚比を算出した。その結果、0mmで1.0000として、以下中心（0点）から距離+20mmの位置にかけて距離2.5mmご

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とに、1.0020、1.0045、1.0075、1.0087、1.0090、1.0095、1.010、1.010であった。また、中心（0点）から距離-20mmの位置にかけて距離-2.5mmごとに、1.0010、1.0035、1.0060、1.0065、1.0075、1.0075、1.0070、1.0060であった。この膜厚分布を、図6(a), (b)において①の実線で示す。

【0056】また、測定された膜厚から、ウェーハの各位置における温度を上記比較例3と同様の方法で得る。その結果、ウェーハ各位置の熱処理における温度は、ウェーハ中心（0mmの位置）で約948℃、以下中心（0点）から距離+90mmの位置にかけて距離10mmごとに、約950℃、約950℃、約952℃、約953℃、約956℃、約958℃、約963℃、約966℃、約967℃であった。また、中心から距離-90mmの位置にかけて距離10mmごとに、約950℃、約951℃、約952℃、約953℃、約956℃、約959℃、約964℃、約967℃、約968℃であった。

【0057】さらに、ウェーハの中心から距離+20mmおよび-20mmの範囲において、より詳細に温度分布を求めたところ、ウェーハ中心で約948℃、中心から距離+20mm

の位置にかけて距離2mmごとに、約948.1℃、948.5℃、949.0℃、949.5℃、949.6℃、949.7℃、949.8℃、950.0℃、約950.1℃、約950.3℃であった。また、中心から距離-20mmの位置にかけて距離2mmごとに、約948.2℃、約948.8℃、約949.5℃、約950.0℃、約950.2℃、約950.3℃、約950.3℃、約950.4℃、約950.5℃、約950.6℃であった。この温度分布を、図5(a), (b)において①の実線で示す。

【0058】比較例4の熱処理装置①では、ウェーハの中心部付近で膜厚比および温度分布が大きく変動している箇所が見られるが、処理装置②および③においては、ウェーハ全体で温度分布がなだらかである。これは、熱処理装置①においてはサセプタ裏面の中心部に温度測定手段挿入用の窓みが形成され、この窓みの影響で、当該箇所のサセプタ温度にムラが生じて、ウェーハの薄膜形成に影響を与えたものである。

【0059】また比較例3の熱処理装置②では、ウェーハ中心部付近の狭い領域におけるウェーハの温度分布には大きなムラが生じていないものの、ウェーハ中心部がウェーハ周辺部よりも高温となっており、また、その温度差が15℃を超えており。これは、図4(a)の温度プロファイルで示されているように、熱処理装置②では温度測定手段による温度測定値の上昇が遅れるため、加熱処理が余分に行われてしまうためである。

【0060】実施例2の熱処理装置③では、温度分布の差が10℃未満で、且つ温度ムラが小さく、薄膜の膜厚分布も良好である。これは、座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタの裏面が平坦であることに加え、熱電対の測定部に炭化ケイ素製のキャップが設けられることにより、キャップがサセプタとともに加熱され、従来サセプタの窓みに熱電対を挿入していた場合と同様の、サセプタ温度を反

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映した温度測定値を得ることができ、熱処理が適切に行われたためである。

### 【0061】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、熱処理装置において、座ぐり位置に対応するサセプタの裏面が平坦に形成されることにより、熱処理の際、座ぐり内に温度分布のムラが生じることを防止できる。また、熱電対の測定部が炭化ケイ素あるいはサセプタ以上の熱伝導率を有するカバ一部材で覆われ、該カバー部材とサセプタとが非接触で且つ近接する位置に備えられることにより、サセプタ温度を反映した温度測定値を得ることができる。従って、サセプタの座ぐりに載置されるウェーハの面内温度分布のムラを小さくすることができるとともに、適切に熱処理を行うことができ、ウェーハにより均一な膜厚のシリコン単結晶薄膜の形成等を行うことができる。

### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明を適用した枚葉式熱処理装置を示す概略構成図である。

【図2】図1の熱処理装置において、サセプタ、および温度測定手段の一例を示す側面図である。

【図3】図2の温度測定手段について、熱電対の周囲を覆う保護管と、キャップとを断面で示す概略構成図である。

【図4】熱処理装置において温度を上昇させる際の、熱電対による経過時間に対する温度測定値のプロファイル

を示すグラフであって、(a)は熱処理装置①と熱処理装置②、(b)は熱処理装置①と熱処理装置③を示す。

【図5】従来の熱処理装置①と、開発途中の熱処理装置②および本発明の熱処理装置③によりウェーハにエピタキシャル成長を施した際のウェーハの温度分布を示すグラフである。

【図6】従来の熱処理装置①と、本発明の熱処理装置③とによりウェーハに気相エピタキシャル層を形成した際の膜厚分布を、ウェーハ中心の膜厚に対する比で示すグラフである。

【図7】従来の熱処理装置において、従来のサセプタと温度測定手段とを示す側面図である。

### 【符号の説明】

1 热処理容器

2 サセプタ

2a 座ぐり

4 温度測定手段

5 加熱装置

6 热電対

20 6d 測定部

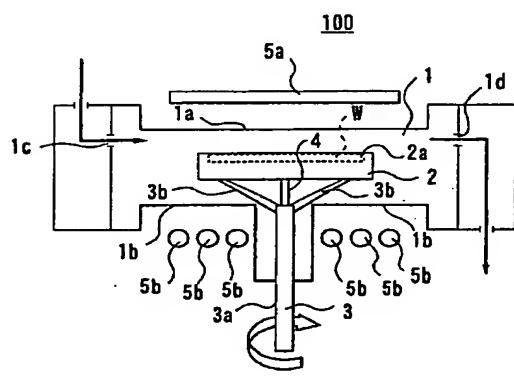
7 保護管

8 キャップ(カバー部材)

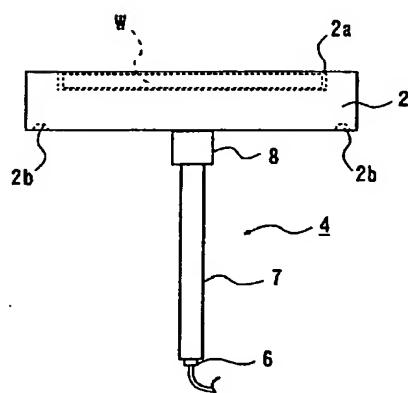
100 热処理装置

W ウェーハ(シリコン単結晶ウェーハ)

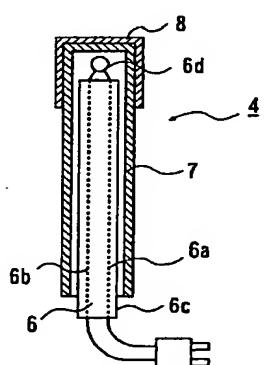
【図1】



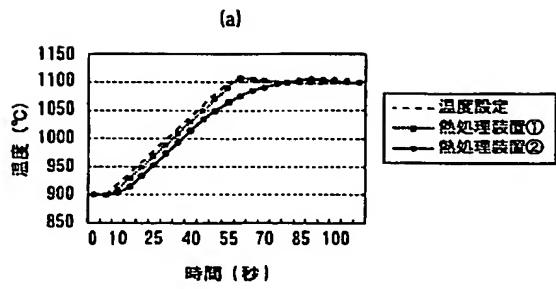
【図2】



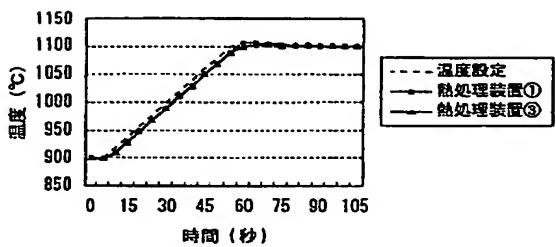
【図3】



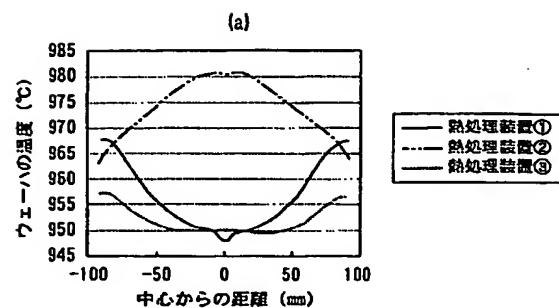
【図4】



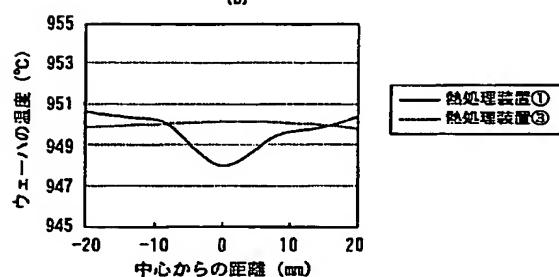
(b)



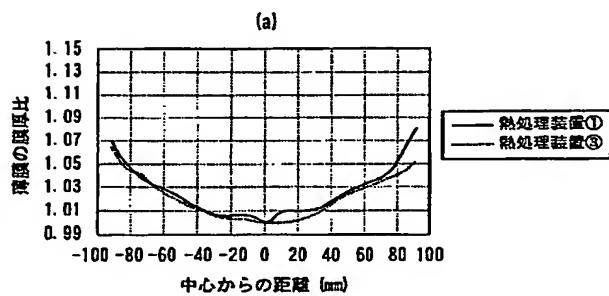
【図5】



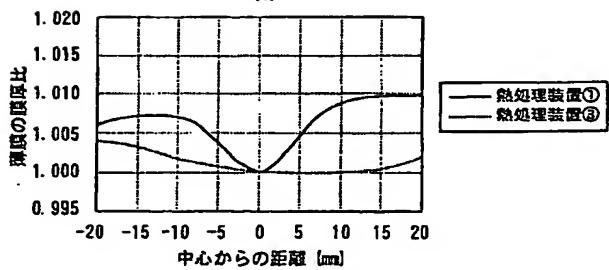
(b)



【図6】



(b)



【図7】

